GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE LATEST FROM INDIANA.

A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF ABOUT 4,800. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—There are returns from 89 counties, which give a net Democratic majority of 4,578. The same counties in 1872 gave a net Democratic majority of 815. The three counties to hear from gave Hendricks 303 majority in 1872.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 13-12 p. m .- The re turns from 92 counties, all of which are official except three or four, give Williams (Dem.) for Governer, 4,719 majority. The counties not yet heard from are Perry and Spencer, which gave a Demo-eratic majority in 1872 of 178. The Democrats claim this will be increased 400 or 500.

INDIANA CONGRESSMEN.

THE MAJORITIES IN 1876 AND 1874. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13.—The following is the official and estimated majorities in the Congressional districts of this State [the Democrats being stated in

Italies :	1,269 D. 1,300 D. 2,467 D. 454 R. 566 D. 207 K. 434 R. 665 D.
X Ca'kins 1 50 (online) XI Exans 1 100 (estimated) XII Examition 0 400 (estimated) XII Eaker 2 200 (estimated)	1,169 R. 1,695 D.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF MAJORITIES.

A comparative table of majorities in 56 Indiana counties for Governor in 1876 and 1872 is given below. The majorities are taken mainly from Demo-These figures give James D. Williams (Dem.) a net majority of 6,616 over Benj. Harrison (Rep.) against 3.894 majority in 1872. The counties not included in this table gave Thomas M. Browne (Rep.) a majority of 2,746 in 1872 over Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks (Dem.) Hen dricks's majority over Browne in 1872 in the entire State was 1,148. Later reports by telegraph state that Williams has 4,578 in all except three counties, which are

	ISTO.	1872.	1826, 1872.
	13704	Hen-	Counties, Harrison, Browne.
countles. W	Danis.	dricks.	Chee Den. 180
	1,050	838	Delaware 1.342 1.186
	3,000	2,953	Ethburt 264 78
Allenw	484	543	Favette 279 268
	180	102	Hamilton 835 1,404
Blackford	700	699	Henry 1,773 1,669
Brown	900	60	Howard 1,019 964
Carroll		441	CARLE SECTION OF THE PROPERTY
Cash	494	690	The contract of the contract o
Clarke	800		Carrier Control Contro
Clay	300	Ren.	DESCRIPTION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF
Criptoth	339	295	The state of the s
DeKalb	190	32	Lake 600 620
Dubois	2,200	1,513	Monroe 108 193
Falton	149	139	Morgan 200 312
Hanesca	530	541	Noble Dem. 47
Harrison	600	486	Parke 600 690
Huntington.	58	Rep.	Port r 475 385
	542	502	Rush 201 200
Johnson	700	795	Steuben 1,375 875
Knox	300	175	Tappecanoe, 350 407
Laporte	597	474	Unfou 931 218
Marshall		280	Vandern'rgh Dem. 416
Martin	600	7	The second secon
Miami	205		E. B. SERVICE
Montgomery	201	118	Wayne 1.750 1.654
Nobio	144	Rep	Total15,150 13,287
Orange	252	3.94	Total15,150 13,287
Gwen	548	323	
Posey	620	5924	
Palaski	363	304	
Putuam	2541	603	
Bootl	300	201	
Shelby	760.	680	
Sullivan	1,330	1.217	
Vanderb'gh.	30	Rep.	
Vigo	125	Rep.	
Washington.	711	440	
Wells	SOOT	432	
White	47	2.	
Whitley	403	397	
managaras		-	
Total2	1.760	17,181	
Majortiy		3,894	
attitute to take	TERT # 15	- AFES- 10 (F)	

VOTE OF IMPORTANT OHIO DISTRICTS.

Returns from four important Congressional districts in Oais-the 1st, 11d, 11ld, and XXth-are given below. All of these districts were Democratic in 1874; two (the Hd and XXth) were Republican in 1872. The districts now stand as they did in 1872. Comparing with that year, the Democratic majorities in the fst and Hd and the Republican majority in the HHI are considerably reduced. In the XXth District the Republican majority is over 1,000 larger than in 1872. The total vote in each of these districts is much larger than in 1872 or 1874:

—1876. ——1874. ——1872. ——

ist District.	Ecp.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Ren.	Lien.
Charles (et Majorities (et Majoritie	Mut- thews.)14,038 iardner. . 1,375 450	ning. 14.134 95	Steven- son, 0,317 Smith, 2,405 2,692 2,288 1,496	ning. 10.852. 1,535	Haves, 9,522 Smith, 2,877 3,337 3,029 2,005	8avler, 12, 74 8,560 Ban- 10:12, 11,684 J,502 1-00in, 4,748 3,655 1,752 1,516 2,020
Total	Town- send, 17,891 3,370 Goodn	14,521. an (Tem)	(11,580 a) recci	zed 364	*2,724	10,377

ADDITIONAL RETURNS FROM GEORGIA. THE STATE NEARLY COMPLETE - A DEMOCRATIC

MAJORITY OF 70,918 IN A VOTE OF 135,090. Returns from 116 counties in Georgia, 109 of which are official, give Alfred H. Colquitt (Dem.) a majority of 70,918 in a total vote o 135,090. This vot compares as follows with the vote for Governor in the

1876. A. H. Colquitt (D.) 103,004 J. Norcross (R.) 32,086	Jas. M. Smith (D.) 92,283 — Walker (E.) 39,683
Total vote	Total vote131,968 Dem. majority 52,598

was: Democratic, 68,415; Republican, 53,423; 121,838; Democratic majority, 14,992. The vote of the remainder of the State for President and Governor in

Dem. Rep. Total, Maj. President. 7,941 9,127 17,068 1,186 R. Governor. 12,256 6,790 19,046 5,466 D.

The Democratic inspority for Governor in the entire State was 58,064; the plurality for President was 13,806 and the majority 9,802, there being 4,004 votes for the O'Conor ticket. The Democratic vote in the 116 count reported above is 10,721 greater than in 1872, and the Republican vote is 7,599 less than in 1872.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

PROBABLY 12,000 DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY. WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 13 .- Ohio County gives a Democratic majority of 189 on the vote for Governor. Returns from the interior still come in slowly. They generally show increased Democratic majorities. The State will probably go Democratic by 12,000 majority.

POLITICAL JOTTINGS FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Oct. 13 .- One reason why the tote of West Virginia is so largely Democratic is that the disabilities of a great number of former rebels have been removed since the is t election.
It is believed here that the withdrawal of Wolcott, the

Greenback candidate for Governor in Indiana, was an injury to the Republicans, and that had he retained his place the Democrats would have been defeated. Gen. Young of Georgia, the Democratic ex-member of

Congress who was caught in the real estate pool investigation, who is just from New York, says that Gov. Tilden told him a week ago that if he cannot sweep tout State he will move out of it.

CONFIRMATION OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS IN

Kansas City, Oct. 13 .- A special from Denver to The Times of this city says La Platte County, Which was claimed by the Republicans, gives 103 Dem ocratic majority for Patterson for Congress. Hiusdale, San Juan, and Rio Grande Counties must be officially reported to determine the result, though the Republican State ticket will be successful by a meager majority.

THIRTY-ONE BALLOTS FOR A NOMINEE. GREENFIELD, Mass., Oct. 13 .- At a late hour this evening the Republicans of the Xth District nomi-

EX-GOV. GASTON DECLINES. Boston, Mass., Oct. 13.-Ex-Gov. Gaston, who was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Democrals of the IVth District, positively declines to accept.

DEMOCRATIC CONGR. TULATION. AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE,

The National Democratic Committee has issued the following address of congratulation "to the people of the United States" upon the results of the

ecent elections:
FELLOW-CITIZENS: We congraindate you as patriots.

people, in simple honesty and strict economy, as the supreme wisdom of pointic policy, in justice as the mother of power, and in evid freedom as the te all and the end-all of a true Republican nationality? Will you not build up a new prespectity for all the people on the old foundations of American self-government, on pance, reconciliation, and irrate-mity between all sections, all classes, and all raress embraced within our system of American commonwealths; on trugality and economy in all governments on honesty and purity of administration, and, having lost your prespectity through governmental margine, regain that prospectly through governmental reform? We commit this areal escape, with an unfairning test in the wisdom and justice of their decision. By order of the National Democratic Committee.

AREALS S. Hewert, Chairman.

PREDIRICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

New-York, Oct. 13, 1876.

COMMENTS ON THE RESULT.

INTERVIEWS WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF EACH PARTY-SATISFACTION EXPRESSED BY ALL.

Several gentlemen prominent in both the Republican and Democratic parties have been visited by reporters of The Tathers, and their opinions upon the result of the recent elections have been sought. Many of the leaders have now left this city.

Ex-Judge Distenhoefer returned to this city yesterday morning from the West, where for five weeks he ha been canvassing the States of Ohio and Indiana in the interest of the Republican party. In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter he said :

been canvassing the States of Ohio and Indiana in the Interest of the Republican party. In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter he said:

The Republican party has gained a very great victory in both Onio and Indiana. In Ohio, the Republicans gained largely on Gov. Haye's vote hast year, and increased their number of members in the Legislature by Rvc. This foreshadows a majority of at least 25,009 for Gov. Haye's in the November election. The colds in Ohio were greatly against the Republican party. The local of the ticket, in consequence of the charges that he had been identified with the Temperance Crucade movement, and was an opponent of severt societies, became unpopular among the Germans and Masons. All this nail to be and was overcome. And right here I deans to contradict the reports of a defection in the German Republican raciss. There is no trath in the report that the mass of German woters who have intherto supported the Republican ticket voted with the Democrats. An examination of the vote will allow that, on the whole, the German Republican voted out the outre Republican ticket, heliding the Problimitonist Barnes. Tacy understood perfectly well that a vote against Barnes would be interpreted not so much as a vote against problishion as a vote against problishion as a vote against problishion has been dead the Republican ficket this year as supported Hayes in 1875, but that was an exceptional election. The school question and the currency issue were the potent points in that canvass, and the entire German wote drown the supposition, bemocrats and Republicans slike, voted for Gov. Hayes as the best representative of free schools and hard money. Then again the cry of hard times and the prevalent desire for a chanse were things which in the charter and only the supposition, bemocratic and previous desired to a return to power the Republican slike, voted for flayes and wheeler in November. The one cause which has contributed more than any other to produce flesse results is the general apprehension felt by t

nated Amasa Norcross of Fitchburg on the thirty-first ballot for Congress. W. B. C. Pearsons of Holyoke was chosen Presidential elector.

This is the way the people reasoned and they were not disposed to take the people reasoned the people reasoned to take the people reasoned the people reasoned the people reasoned to take the people r

bring.

A prominent Federal official, when asked for his views upon the result of the recent elections yesterday, said:

The result of the October elections in Oldo and Indiana is very encourating to the Republican party. Three weeks ago the Republican managers of the campaign would have been glad to receive the positive assurance that the State of Indiana would not give a larger unjority against Barrison than that now claimed. They had no reason to believe they could carry the State, and they did not believe it until recently, when several circumstances occurred to make them over-samenine of a victory. It is unquestionably better for the party and for the success of the National ticket in November, nowever, that the State has given a Democratic majority. If Harrison had been elected, the party would have fold such confidence in an easy victory next month that there would have been great danger of a linkewarmness taking possession of many, and the result would consequently have been more doubtful than it will be under the enthusiasm that a feeling of possible failure will incite. It will be easier to obtain money for the legitimate purposes of the campaign, easier to induce speakers to come out and make every possible effort for the success of the ticket, easier to secure a full Republican vote than it would have been with the election of Harrison in Indiana. Every effort will be made by the party to seeme the election of Gay. Hayes, and I have not the least out about the vesuit. This confidence is felt by leading Republicans generally, and mercases their faith in a Republican victory in the State of New York.

J. R. Lydecker yesterday gave the following expression of the speakers to come out a first entire the state of New York. A prominent Pederal official, when asked for his views

Gen. H. A. Smalley of Connecticut made the following

Evereit House yesterday. He said:

Washington, Friday, Oct. 13, 1876. Many of the Nez Perces Indians have never been parquestions in dispute and permanently averting further questions in siepuise and permanently averting further trouble. The commission will remain of Gen. O. O. Howard and Major H. Clay Wood (his adjutant) of the United States army; William Stokmey, Secretary of the Horat of Indian Commostoners; D. H. Jorome of Sagmaw, Mich., and probably A. C. Barstow of Providence, E. L. the latter two being also members of the Barst of Indian Commission rs. Gen. Boward, who leaves Washington lockay, and the Eastern angular with the commission will render you in San Francisco. The set of Parcia S. 1871, promotes the negotiation of any formular set of under the general authority of the department of a under the general authority of the department in accordance with Gen. Howard's prompless to the Set Perces last Summer that some definite understanding should be reached concerning the owners and operation.

southern States where responsible representations. have seen made that their rights are. In danger.

The Fall Trotting Meeting of the Washington Driving Park Association, at Benning's Station race track, will

The President is expected to return to Washington to

OBITUARY.

RUFUS KING.

After a short illness of barely two weeks' ration, Gen. Rufus King died at his late residence, No 123 East Twenty-third-st., in this city, at 8:30 p. m. yesterday. A severe cold, contracted at Richfield Springs, developed into pucumenta; since last. Tuesday no hopes of King was the son of Charles King, once connected with Columbia College, and the grandson of Rufus King, the dictinguished statesman, dipiomatist and political writer. He was born in this city Jan. 26, 1814. Entering the Military Academy at West Point in 1829, he was grad-uated in 1833. He received a commission as beutenant in the Engineers, and as such assisted in the building of Fortree Monroe. In 1836 he resigned from the army, and became an engineer on the Erie Railway. Subsequently he engaged in journalism, and was connected with the alibrang Evening Jones val. About 1839 Mr. King succeeded James Gordon Brooks as enture of The Albring Advertiser, which had been conducted for several years by Col. W. L. Stone, and had excreted great inducence on State politics. Mr. Brooks, the collor, had quarreled with the Van Rensslaers, the owners of the paper, and resigned his position in consequence. Mr. King remained in charge of this journal for about six years, in 1845 he removed to Wisconsin, and effect the Mileankee Scaling until 1861, when he was appointed Minister to Rome. He relinquished this position to enter the army and uphoid the Union cause. He commanded a division at Fredericksharg, Groveton, Manasses, Yorktowa, and Fairfax, remaining in the army until 1863, when he resigned and was reappointed Minister to Rome, where he remained until 1867. He was Adjulant-General of this State from 1839 to 1843. In late years Gen. King's nealth being far from good, he had retired entirely from public life. His wife, one son, and a daugater, Mrs. Ward of Richheld springs, stryive him. His quiet dignity and couriesy toward all will make him long and affectionately remembered up his od comrades of the army and his many friends in private life. the Eric Railway. Subsequently he engaged) in journal-ism, and was connected with the Albuny Erening June

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. THENTON, N. J., Oct. 13.—A man named Douglass was to-day sentenced to 15 years in the State Prison for airoctomy assaulting and robbing a young man at night. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The western bound freight train, drawn by comme No. 251, ran of the track at a frog in this city to-day. Two platform cars were smalled.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 13.—Charles F. Wood, a money messenger of the Adams Express Company, has been presided for embezzling about \$200 worth of money pack-

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 13.—The House homicide case, in which Mis. House will be tried for killing her husband, Or od A. House, the New-York divorce lawyer, will be fled, as their acceptance by the Southern States was not | gin on Monday.

THE LOCAL CANVASS.

DEMOCRATS AT COOPER UNION. A WELL-ATTENDED MASS MEETING-ADDRESSES BY AUGUST BELMONT, ROBERT M'LANE OF MARY-LAND, GEORGE M. BEEBE, AND ATTORNEY-GEN-ERAL, FAIRCHILD.

The large hall of Cooper Union was crowded last evening, at the fourth mass meeting arranged by the Tilden and Hendricks Central Campaign Club. A band played from a platform before the building early in the evening, and attracted a large number of people. Among hose seated on the platform within the hall were August Belmont, Thomas Cooper Campbell, Bernard Reilly, Gen speakers of the evening. Thomas Cooper Campbell, Chairman of the Executive

Committee, called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock, and introduced August Belmont, the chairman, who, in an opening address, contrasted the natural wealth and re-sources of the country with its present commercial depression. His inference was that to the mismanagement of the party in power was due the present financial distress, and he drew a picture of the presperity which had prevailed during the periods of Democratic rule. It could be no longer claimed that the nation had not a standing army. There was an organized army of 90,000 office-holders through whom the Republican party was doing its utmost to perpetuate its power. Taat party Mr. Belmont paid a warm tribute to the character and public services of Charles Francis Adams. During his stay in England as Minister of the United States, had be have done more for Ireland. With reference to the currency question, the speaker said that to restore prosperity it was necessary to restore confidence, and this could only be done by a return to specie payments. No man in the country was better qualified by his study and investiga-tion to bring this about than Mr. Tilden.

Mr. Belment then introduced the Hon. Robert McLane of Maryland, who asserted that the last nine years of peace had been more disastrons to the country than the years of wor. In 1867 the revenues of the country were \$100,000,000 larger than at present, and that dedelency had been abstracted by the collectors of revenue and served support because in the Inte National Convention it resolved that it would have bosest money and bonest government. It would have hard money and nothing else. By honest government was meant civil service known instances of corruption in certain departments of the Government, during the just few years, and asscreed that by every record, by every known form of proof the present Administration was corrupt. In

REPUBLICAN DECLARATIONS. PERCUES BY JOHN A. TAYLOR AND WHILIAM A. DARL NG.

The XXth Assembly District Republican Association, numbering over 1,100 members, held a meeting last night in the voort Hall, No. 156 East Fiftyourthest., Charles H. Wilson occupying the chair. John tion of the day. T -- were two great political parties, he said, asking for the control of the National Governand was voited by several prominent Republicans from South Carolina, who had also been in conference with the Secretary of War upon the subject of the record it had brade in shallow aduce. The first of the record it had brade in shallow aduce. The first of the record it had brade in shallow aduce. The first of the record it had brade in shallow aduce. The first of the record it had brade in shallow aduce. only ground upon which the Democratic party was demanding the control of the Government of this country was the simple pretense of a much needed reform, as if there was ever a time in the history teinking that a demon has taken possession of him, and that it is necessary to exercize the evil spirit in order to cure the sufferer. Some of the Democrats were clorying in the fact that their party in Massachusetts had nominated so respectable a man as Charles Francis Adams. The fact that they had obtained a man with some characteristics of deceat society was a matter of such overwhelming joy that they were trying to makke capital out of it among the independent voters. If this was a reform offwars, how did it happen that the to makke capital out of it among the independent voters. If this was a reform officers, how did it happen that the strength of the Democratic party appeared to be south of Mason and Dixon's line? Mr. Thides was to be regarded in the light of a false pre-ender, a life-long partisan, and a man who had been unfaithful to his public trusts. In 1872, when Mr. Tolen was in the Assembly, there were 1,568 roll-calls of Yeas and Naya on certain pending questions. Mr. Tilden had maswered to only 107 of these. From that fact it was to be inferred that he had been a neathern public officer. In the case of Rutherford B. Hayes there were no platform resolutions that the war was a failure; there were no railroad enterprises to be investigated. Mr. Hayes did not need any certificate from a respectable eithern, like Abram S. Hewitt, to support has political bours and integrity. Democratis had said he was a Know-Nothing; they could not say that of the present campaign. Never, he said, was there the indication of greater peril to the best interesses of the Government than at the present sour. The copperional element was abroad in this campaign, and its local was severed and definant as ever. The bemocratic party of 1875 was too Democratic party of 1864, of 1868, and of 1872. The peril to the cauntry lay in the fact that the Democratic demonice was in sympathy with the dangerous political clement which pervaded the Southern States. The success of the Democratic andictate would cause a renewal of the doctine of State rights, which had been put down with the great rebellion.

put down with the great rebellion.

DEMOCRATIC CLAIMS DISCUSSED. SPEECH BY EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

Ex-Attorney-General Francis C. Barlow ad-

Ex-Attorney-General Francis C. Barlow addressed an attentive audience at No. 453 Fourth ave, last evening substantially as follows:

Sixteen years ago the Democratic party was driven out of power, and since that time we have beaten it at time Presidential elections. If it is to succeed to-day, it is mainly because a considerable portion of those who have herefore voted the Republican ticket are prepared to ename their pointes; for, which it is true that a considerable number of citizens have reaches the voting age since the last Presidential election, it is equally true that such new coters, as a general rule, embrace the political sentiments of their latters, employers, and those among whom they grow up, so that unless a considerable portion of former Republican voters have changed their lattit, that party must still prevail. The question then presents itself, what has happened to have chose who have heretofore acied with the Republican party, approving its general policy and principles, to set with its former opponential Democratic speakers overrun the country claiming that only the Democratic party can are noppelessly corrupt. I do not deay that party leaders and public officers have been maintful to their trusts. But is a change necessary because the party has made some failures and mistakes? The question is, can the Democratic party offer any assurances to any reason of affairs than the Republican party! It will not do to trust to nere promises, and the only thing that the people of New-York have to do is to look about them to get the answer to that question. But we are told that

the Democratic party overthrew Tweed and his gang. This is not true. After a complete exposure had been made it gave Tweed a larger majority for the Senate than ever before. Mr. Tilden and Mr. Godwin denounce the Republican warty for not having reduced the rate of interest on the public don't in face of the fact that the Republican Congress in 1870 passed an act under which the debt is being funded at 5, 4½ and 4 per cent interest, all the Democratic members of Congress voting against it.

Mr. Tilden tells us that the causes of the hard times are the high tayes and our irredecomable currency. The main cause of the hard times is the uncertainty about resumption, which puts an end to all extended commercial or industrial operations. Mr. Tilden tells us what is necessary in order to resume, so far as the operations of the Government can accomplish it. He tells us that we must accumental ecoin, and he says that it is to be dene mainly by the sale of our bonds. This is the "wise eystem of preparation," or it least the most considerable part of it. Now the position of the Democratic party is that they are earnestly in favor of resumption, but that the absence of "a wise system of preparation" renders it impossible to fix a day. The Pemocratic House, with the approbation of Mr. Tilden, therefore proceeds row only to repeal the date clause of the Resumption act, as it is called, but that part of the net which contains the very system of perparation commended by Mr. Tilden—that is, the power given to the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate gold by the sale of bonds. You remember, in 1868, the linanchal question of the Presidential election was whether the bonded debt should be paid in gold or greenbacks, the Democratic platform, which Mr. Seymour cordinally approved, demanding the latter, and the Republican platform the former. The Republican success to day, the present financial question—resumption—will be equally settled. You will, beyond a question, have resumption in 1879. Elect Mr. Tilden, and all that we have be lost, and all will be uncertainty.

LOCAL POLITICAL MEETINGS.

A regular meeting of the Republican Association of the XIVth Assembly District was held last evening at No. 96 Third-ave. A committee of 21 was appointed to get up a ticket to be voted upon at the primary election next Friday evening. Some of the principal members of this committee are T. W. Robertson, Francis Page, Gustave Hense, Geo. H. Chapman, and Carl Schroedler. The meeting was addressed by Capt.

At a meeting of the Hayes and Wheeler Club of the XVIIIh Assembly District, at No. 385 Rowery, last evening, addresses were delivered by Col. Joseph G. Jardine, the Hon. Win. H. Townley, Otto C. Boese, and Julius Harburger. Letters were received from the Hon. Besij. F. Manterre, the Hon. John Cochrans, and Gen. A. N. Cole, regreiting their inability to be present, and congratulating the club upon the excellent work it has done in the district for Hayes and Wheeler, A mass meeting of colored Republicans was held last

A mass meeting of colored Republicans was held last evening at Liberty Hall, No. 231 West Sixteenth-st, under the anapices of the New-York City Colored Republican Clab. Representatives from many of the different districts were present. Specenes were made by Gen. Pinekney, John F. Minor, and Joseph Cash.

At a meeting of the XIth Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association, last evening, at No. 346 Eigelicanye, about 20 names were proposed for admission. Specenes were inade by James Oriver and Philip Frankens einer. The meeting was well attended.

Over 1,000 Germans residing in Jersey City assembled hast evening at Cooper's Hall, Jersey City, to ratify the nomination of Tiblen and Hendricks. Henry Lembeck was elected President. Species were made by Albert Hoffman of Hobsiden, Dr. Vogel of New-York, William Goldsennidd, Germaine Housel, Dr. Fre ein, and Connsellor William H. Brann. While the meeting was in progressing different Gorton Democratic Clabs, the Coveland Legism. Lippinest Plenters, Lippinest Gattery, Democratic Elemer Verein, and the IVin District Clab Joned in a trendigit procession.

At a meeting of the XVIIIh Assembly District Republican Association instructuring at No. 358 West Fortythidesis, specthes were made by Cot. A. P. Ketchum, S. J. Sammens, Gen. W. De Cuma, and others.

At a meeting of the German Republican Central Campuing Cum last evening at No. 358 West Fortythidesis, specthes were made by Cot. A. P. Ketchum, S. J. Sammens, Gen. W. De Cuma, and others.

At a meeting of the German Republican Central Campuing Cum last evening at No. 389 Fultonest, Brooklyn, it was alleged that large was proof of Hegal registration throughout Republic Republic Republic Committees was appointed to investigate the alleged for the way revended where only three families lived. A committee was appointed to investigate the alleged franks. vening at Liberty Hall, No. 231 West Sixteenth-st.,

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

A PUBLIC STATEMENT BY THE GRAND JURY OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The General Sessions Grand Jury last month handed to Recorder Hackett a presentment charging the Excise Commissioners with abusing their powers, &c. Mayor Wickham wrote to the Excise Board for an explanation in regard to the matter, and received a communiation from the Commissioners replying to the charges, Yesterdey the Grand Jury onich preferred them made public a statement, of which the chief points, after reviewing the Excise Commissioners' answer, are as

Thus the Excise Commission admit that they have not attempted any referrin or to correct any abuses. "They have to me ved the monacrot the previous boards," by renewing themes, however improperly granted, and granted the whereasts to all those who could get the insectors to make a fair report of them. They say the impector inquires in the neighborhood where the house is asked. But the Commissioners say: "If a all doubtful and decided necessary the inspector pursues the inquiries for information to the station-house and police authorities." Therefore the hourd of Excise knows including of the persons or places they license, except through the inspector, and they don't know what indicances inspired the recommendations of their inspectors to become certain men and places. They seek to excuse through the knowing about persons and places they have not the ground of a brisk authors—shely say about 1,000 becomes per month. It seems narrily a question whether the community

This is signed by the members of the Grand Jury-C. Laraidge, Beajamin A. Kissam, D. J. Whitney, S. C. Brush, Artenous Knapp, John C. Byrne, Thos. P. Cooper, John Axford, B. J. Wenberg, Chas. H. Isham, Daniel H. Jones, A. G. Siesson, Thos. Wondward, E. De Vivier, B. Eising, Thos. W. Whittmore, Albert S. Hatfield, Robert Darsett, J. Guedin.

WEARY WAITING FOR WORK IN ALBANY.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Albany, Oct. 13 .- A crowd of hungry workngmen in this city, who have been waiting impatiently for employment, either at the new Capitol or upon the city works, gathered to-day threateningly about a notice. written in lead pencil and posted upon one of the trees of the Capitol park, asking them to meet in the park on Saturday afternoon, to demand "plood or bread" of the city authorities. The notice went on to say that they had waited long enough on promises, and they would 'craye' no more. The meeting to morrow will probably be carefully attended to by the police.

RAILEOAD ACCIDENT.

Boston, Oct. 13.-The steamboat express train from Fall River to Boston came into collision with the local freight trains at 5:05 tals morning, at Randolph. Mass. One of the firemen was killed and two engine were builty injured. The three engines were complete wrecks.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A FREIGHT TRAIN. LEOMINSTER, Mass., Oct. 13.-A freight train from the Hoosac Tunnel met with a serious accident at North Leoninster this afternoon, by the breaking of a

Torgorto, Ont., Oct. 13.—Mrs. Dr. Stewart of Portecter, who was severely burned by her clothing catching co died this evening. BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.-Mrs. Anna White, age 49

Tonox ro, Oat., Oct. 13.—John Marray, a brake-

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13.-Ezekiel Myers of Peters

FARMINGTON, Me., Oct. 13 .- During the Franklin

SOUTH BETHLEUSM, Penn, Oct. 13.—The General Council of the fatheran Church in America met here yester-may. Today the council discussed a new constitution for con-gregations and the report on foreign missions.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 13.—The store of Atwood Betts, in Seymour, was robbed of \$1,50 worth of ready-& Retts, in Seymour, was robbed of \$1,50 worth of ready-made clothing, worst and shoes, &c., on Thursday right. The burglars stole a horse and wagon with which to carry away

A SOUTHERN CAMP.

INTIMIDATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA. THE WHITES UNDER ARMS-THE DEMOCRATS DE

TERMINED TO CARRY THE STATE PEACEABLY IF THEY CAN, BUT FORCIBLY IF THEY MUST-WADE HAMPTON'S APPRENTICESHIP IN MISSIS-

SIPPL.

[From a white native of the State who is not a Republican.] CHARLESTON, Oct. 6 .- One passing through South Carolina would imagine that it was in a state of war. It resembles a vast armed camp. On every

green and public square the clang of muskets can be heard, as parading infantry ground their arms. From every old field rings out threateningly the note of the bugle or the booming of the field-piece, as cavalry and artillery perform their evolutions. The depots are crowded with cases of firearms, or-dered from the North. The stores cannot supply the demand for arms and ammunition, and every gunsmith in the city and blacksmith in the country is repairing dilapidated weapons. No one is seen on the streets without a repeater or rifle; and not a day passes in town or city but that the quick and scattering reports of guns and pistols, used on targets in the vicinity, would lead a stranger to suppose that a skirmish, it not a battle, was in progress around him. Nor is this all. In every part of the State there are monster open-air political mass meetings. These meetings are followed by torchlight parades, or preceded by processions of rifle clubs cavalry, artillery companies, and civilians, marching to the sound of martial music. The speakers, invariably master-spirits of the Lost Cause, arise and deliver the most vehement addresses, denouncing the Republican Administration and the Republican party, State and National, and calling on their hearers to rise. The wildest cheering rings out in response, mixed with the notes of the bands and the crashing of cannon; and the people disperse to their homes with war, war, for their cry-war even to the

What has caused this? If the Democrats are to be trusted, it is a grand uprising of intelligence against ignorance, of wealth against non-taxpaying aggression, of civilization and refinement against barbarism and degradation. Their banners bear the inscriptions of "The Prostrate State Aroused," "Forbearance has Ceased to be a Virtue," "Down with the Thieves, "Home with the Carpet-Bagger," 'Honest Government or Death.' It is, they say, a repetition of the sturing scenes of 1776; an irrepressible uprising of the people against grinding tyranny and intolerable oppression; against outrageous encroachment on their rights and privileges; a strike for liberty or for death; in short, a second revolution as momentous as that of a century ago. But, they say, it is a revolution this time not against foreign domination and rapacity, but against an intestine foe; against the subjection of class to class, of enlightened property-holding Anglo-Saxons to a horde of African barbarians under the guidance of unprincipled scoundrels from the North.

REACTION AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN. Four months ago the quiet of the grave-yard

reigned in South Carolina. For the first time since the war the people were contented. The rotten government of the carpet-baggers had passed away. The robber Governor was no longer in power. An honest ruler had been found at last. From the very moment of the installation of Gov. Chamberlain in December, 1874, reform had been the order of the day. He presided over the people with the cold neutrality of an impartial judge. The depredations of the Legislature were forcibly stopped by the veto. The ignorant or corrupt officers of the former administrations were relentlessly removed; new and competent men, in half the instances Democrats, were put in their places. The taxes were reduced. The installation of two unscrupulous judges was arbitrarily, though with good reason, prohibited by the Governor. The prostrate State was prestrate no longer; she had been ruised from the ground. Her savior had come. D. H. Chambertain was the man. The whites were grateful, and were loud in their expressions of commendation. Their popular institutions of learning made him their orator. The fashionable clubs and associations extended cordial invitations for him to attend their celebrations and respond to tensis. The gates of society were flung open to him, and the haughtiest member of the old Southern aristoeracy-nay, even the ladies-delighted to honor errain him at their houses. The Democratic papers loudly and generally advocated his reelection. The Mannings, the Perrys, the Kershaws, and the Simontons-the political leaders of the whites-lent their sanction to the idea. And though the corrupt element of the Republican party-the element which he had so remorselessly thwartedwas bitterly inimical to the measure, yet every thing pointed to his renomination by the Republicans, indersement by the Conservatives, and triumphant reflection to the executive office.

But, wonderful to relate, this man is to-day denounced from every Democratic stump in South Carolina as an unprincipled adventurer, a malicious Har, a ringleader in rascality, a carpet-bagger of the carpet-baggers. They have let slip the dogs of war ainst him. Verily, a change has come over the spirit of their dream. What student of political eience could, four months ago, have ventured to predict that it would come to this?

SOUTHERN LEADERS UNPOPULAR AFTER THE WAR

After the downfall of the Confederacy, there was

a perceptible reaction in the South against the fireeaters and leaders of secession. They had given the counsels which had brought distress and ruin upon the country. Hence they were distrusted. Their influence was still more diminished by another circumstance: they were impoverished by the war. They had possessed counties; this land was now so worthless that no one could be found to purchase it. They had owned regiments of slaves; this wealth had melted away like snow fallen in the river. In consequence nine-tenths of the old aristocrats were compelled to go into bankruptey. This impoverishment, indeed, was not confined to themit was widespread. But as their wealth had consisted chiefly of the two articles most depreciated by the war-negroes and real estate-they were more directly affected than the mercantile classes, whose property had been more wisely invested, Then, too, they were "gentlemen;" they had been bred to indolence and dissipation, and knew not how to go to work-how to accommodate themselves to their altered circumstances. Accordingly they remained poor, with few exceptions, while their plebeian neighbors went to work and improved their fortunes. South Carolina has been very quiet ever since the war. The Ku-Klux excitement is the only thing of magnitude which has disturbed the peace, although the State was known as the Prostrate State, ground under foot by carpet-bag rascality and negro domination. The whites, thoroughly disgusted with politics, remained at home and attended to their business. Hundreds have not voted since the war, and thousands have not voted more than once or twice. When they voted they compromised with the Republican party instead of running a straight-out Democratic ticket; they would east their baliots for honest Republicans, who would bolt the corrupt party nominations. They did this not only in town and county elections, but in three successive State elections. The Republicans liked this, and bolting became a frequent thing. Now under the administration of Chamberlain the assent of the whites to this compromise policy had become well nigh universal. The races were beginning to trust each other. I have been delighted to see how readily they would support each other for office,

voting for tickets on which half the candidates were

black and half white, or half Republican and half

Conservative. They were beginning to sit together

on juries as a matter of course; no remark was made

when a colored man took a scat in a first-class car,

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 13.—The total number of in-recuts to day was 20, of which 20 were from yellow fever.